rules of this House will by those of the Lth, with some modifications, one of which may be the restoration of the "Holman rule," which permitted the fastening of partisan "riders" to general appropriation bills, which, under the guise of reducing expenditures, caabled the Democratic majority in the House to force the repeal of laws which were obnoxious to the Democratic party by refusing to pass appropriations free from such "riders." The mischief of this rule became so evident, even to the Democrats, that they finally repealed it. If it is now restored, it will be simply and solely to gain a partisan advantage. All the "innovations" in the rules adopted by the last Congress in order to facilitate the transaction of necessary public business by a majority of the House will probably be discarded.

It is understood that the composition of the Committee on Rules may be different in this House, also, from what it has been in preceding Congresses. Heretofore, for many years past, the majority of the committee has consisted of the Speaker and the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations and Ways and Means, and the minority of the committee has usually been appointed from among the minority members of those committees. It is said that Speaker Crisp has under consideration a proposition to distribute appointments for this committee more widely, so as to diffuse power and responsibility among members who have not hitherto possessed it. Whether this will result in a more impartial and judicious distribution of the several standing committees before the House and having it considered and acted upon, remains to be seen. Inasmuch as the committees on Appropriations and committees before the House and having it con-sidered and acted upon, remains to be seen. In-semuch as the committees on Appropriations and Ways and Means always have the "right of way" over other committees for their business, it would seem that a Committee on Rules composed of the Speaker and the chairmen and two other committees of those committees would be more likely to deal impartially and justly with the order of business than a Committee on Rules composed of members of committees which do not possess the privilege which belongs to the two committees mentioned.

COMMISSIONER BATES'S REPORT.

A DISCUSSION OF SHIPPING POLICY AND RECOM MENDATIONS FOR NEW LAWS.

Washington, Dec. 10,-Mr. Bat's, Commissioner of Navigation, has submitted his annual report to the ry of the Treasury. He gives a short history shipping policy, shows the policy of Great under which she rost to supremacy on the ea, and explains why she changed then to free ship Referring to the American marine he says

Beginning with about 25 per cent of carriage, in the series trade, in six years time the preportion increased to 90 per cent, and thereabout remained till le war with England, 1812. Recovering from the sees of that war, in five years' time we had again bout 90 per cent of carriage in our foreign trade. Unnoises of that war, in two years time we had again about 90 per cent of carriage in our fereign trade. Unfortunately Congress began to strip off the protection first put on; and, commencing in 1826, American carriage in the foreign trade began to decline. Thereafter, year by year, as different nations took advantage of our helplessness, and as Congress has legislated for good or evil influences, the course has been downward to the present time. sen downward to the present time.

The Commissioner considers what he calls "the two

ding remedies advocated by Free Traders; namely, wiff reduction and free ships," and says:

tariff reduction and free ships," and says:

Reductions of the tariff, without exception, have been advantageous to foreign, rather than American ships. In the long run, the intensification of free-trade conditions only results in benefits to our rivals. The contention that a high tariff restricts commerce and thus read-rs our carriage is confuted by the fact that since the war, under the high tariff complained of, our volume of foreign commerce greatly exceeds the bulk before the war, under any low tariff we ever had

In regard to the free importation of ships, the

The essence of this remedy is the idea of cheap hips, but its advocates never teach in what its principle consists. Cheapness is a mere trade cry. The conomy of cheapness is fanciful. Really, as this reasure is of british suggestion, it is the purchase this principle of the pri The report goes on to investigate the comparative

durability of American and British bul't vessels of all kinds, with the result of proving that, on almost all points, the American ship-yard excels the British in productions. In regard to marine insurance, the missioner says:

ministioner styn:
It appears we are fast drifting into a dependency
foreign underwriting. Syndicates or rings of
reign capitalists already control the business of
evering cargoes of our exports to all parts of the

bill for a marine board in the Treasury Department, composed of the heads of Bureaus. He says he opcomposed of the heads of lineaus. He says he op-poses Government inspection of sail vessels, main-taining that if the re-board bill be passed, it will be uncalled for, and do more harm than good. He also recommends the passage of a bill to protect seamen's wages from garnishes. Several other measures are suggested, the most important being one to enlarge the shippoon and increase the comfert of lumdigrants. The Commissioner recommends the abrogation of the treaty with Great Britain, which prevents the building of armed vessels on the lakes, and the repeal of the art of 1852, authorizing the nationalization of foreign vessels.

THE TREASURY ESTIMATES

OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Washington, Dec. 10 (Special .- The regular yearly stimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 90, 1809, wore issued to Any The amounts asked for the several branches of the public service, rejecting fractions of a dollar, as compared with the estimates for

| | Estimates for | Estimates for |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Legislative | 97,610,110 | 87,207,149 |
| Executive proper | | 2 128 315 |
| State Department | | 148,786,912 |
| War Department | 49,194,003 | 47,223,370 |
| Navy Department | | 34,178,510 153,500,298 |
| Postoffice Department | 2.123,890 | 5,780,582 |
| Department of Agriculture | | 2,812,009 175,329 |
| Department of Justice | | 5,027,350 |
| Charles and a second | 2400 000 000 | 0107 077 197 |

The above estimates do not include appropriations which will be required on account of deficiencies and miscellaneous objects, which for the current fiscal year amounted to about \$44,000,000. The estimates include all permanent as well as annual appropria tions for the support of the Government during the next fiscal year. The estimates for permanent annual appropriations amounted to \$127.567.005 for the current year, and the total estimate for the next fiscal year amounts to \$121.863.880.

A COMPLIMENT TO CLERK MCPHERSON.

Washington, Dec. 10 (Special).-A graceful and well merited compliment was paid to-day to the retiring Clerk of the House of Representatives, Edward McPherson, of Pennsysvania, by the thirty or forty employes who served directly under him in the last and in other previous Congresses. Mr. McPherson was at the Capitol to-day, and after being invited to the room of the chief clerk, Mr. Martin, of Kansas, where the office force had as-embled, a handsome sliver salad bowl and service were presented to him the bottom of the bowl was an inscription testifying to the appreciation by the force of the retiring clerks of his many admirable per onal qualities. Major samuel R. Stratiin, of Pennsylvania, made the presen-Major speech, which was full of cordial feeling, and Mr. McPherson replied appropriately. A speech was ilso made by the veteran colored librarian of the House, William H. Smith, who was put upon the House roll of employes by McPher-on during his term in the deriship in the XXXVIIIth Congrid. Mr. McPherson's administration of the Clerk's o has teen a singularly successful one, and he re with the personal good wishes of the members of last Congress without regard to party.

PROGRESS ON THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY. Washington, Dec. 10 .- General Casey, Chief of Engineers, in his annual report on the condition of the work on the new Congressional Library building, shows work has been continued on all parts of the building without interruption, and as rapidly as its nature would permit. The second story has been reached and is nearly completed on all four sides. All of the ironwork for the interior of the bookstacks windows and doorframes is ready to put in place, as well as the heating apparatus, the steam-power for be building, elevator appliances and boilers. The re-port shows tout the structure is as far advanced in all its parts as was originally anticipated, and that there now every reason to expect its entire comp within the period of eight years, as intended by Congress, or five years from the present time, provided funds are appropriated to the full amount of the annual estimates, which are fixed for the next year at \$1,035,000. The amount appropriated since 1888 is \$2,480,000, of which amount \$1,639,484 has been ex-

WORK ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL

Washington, Dec. 10.-Secretary Noble to-day sent to the Senate the annual report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, which shows that work has been prosecuted with energy during the last year, and much progress made in the actual work of construc-Extensive wharves and landing facilities have oeen completed at San Juan del Norte, permanent buildings for officers' quarters, hospitals and other necessary buildings erected for the use of the company. surveys have been completed and plans for the loca-tion and construction of the railroad systems made, and the actual excavation of the canal line for a same of one mile mand.

The Game of INNOUENCE ABROAD is full of fun!
SUITED FOR ALL AGES. Played on a beautiful beard.
Oenee in a handsome has. in a handsome box. is NOVEL and EXCITING. Soid everywhere.

BILL DAY IN THE SENATE.

MANY STRANDED MEASURES REINTRODUCED.

SENATOR STEWART'S FREE COINAGEMAND MESSRS. PLUMB AND PADDOCK'S TARIFF COMMIS-

SION BILLS COME UP AGAIN.

"BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBONE.1
Washington, Dec. 10.—To-day was the annual "bill day" in the Senate and in less than two hours some 500 or 600 pieces of proposed legislation were formally introduced and started on their long and uncertain journey toward enactment. How precariou is that journey is proven by the fact that nine-tenths of the measures offered to-day had been left stranded on the calendars of one branch of Congress or the other at adjournment on March 4 last. Many old and familiar titles were reread and referred to committees which have struggled in former sessions to advance or retard their progress toward the statute

Senator Gray brought to the front again the reve-

nue marine transfer scheme, beaten in the last of the List Congress. Mr. Paddock reappeared with his Pure-Food bill, also sidetrucked in the Senate at Mr. Stewart handed in again his Free Coinage bill of last January, passed by the Senate, thered in the House Coinage Committee. Plumb's celebrated "onnibus" measure, for the free coinage of silver, the expansion of the paper cur rency, and the substitution of Treasury notes the present National Bank note circulation, reintroduced as a rival of Mr. Stewart's scheme of free coinage pure and simple. Mr. Peffer, one of the new Utopian statesmen, started out modestly with a proposition to reduce existing rates of interest. Mr. Plumb and Mr. Paddock both asked again for the permanent tariff commission which they came so near securing in an amendment to the McKinley bill. Mr. Gibson, of Maryland, showed his generous and liberal spirit and his devotion to the higher forms of culture by proposing that the Government establish a Na tional Conservatory of Music. Mr. Cockrell, of Mis souri, maintained his reputation for industry and political thrift by introducing fifty or more private bills, in each of which the welfare of some constituent was looked after. Mr. Hiscock, New-York's only Sen ator, offered a general measure regulating the use of trade marks and protecting them from imitation, bill of last session authorizing the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Hudson River, and a measure reimbursing the executors of John Roach for work done on the Dolphin, but not allowed by the Navy Department. Mr. His cock also introduced by request a half dozen or more

Among the other bills introduced and referred were

By Mr. Harris-To provide for the better enforcement of quarantine laws and to establish a National ment of quarantine laws and to establish a National Board of Health.

By Mr. Stewart—To authorize the sale of mineral lands to allens; to authorize the construction of a rail-road in Alaska; and to amend the Chinese Exclusion

By Mr. Pasco—To punish officers for grors with reference to their political filliations.

By Mr. Cullom—To suspend the coming of Chinese abovers to the United States; to reduce letter postage

to 1 cent. By Mr. Chandler—Providing for consular certificates

pay pensions.

By Mr. Platt—To amend the patent laws; also, to appoint a commission to revise the patent laws.

By Mr. Sherman—To establish a department of public

health.

By Mr. Turpie—To amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Senators by the people. This bill was laid on the table, Mr. Turpie giving notice that he would address the Senate upon it next Thursday.

By Mr. Call—To authorize the President to open restrictions with Santa as to the island of Cubs.

ne would address the senate upon it next Indiscay.

By Mr. Call—To authorize the President to open
negotiations with Spain as to the Island of Cubs.

By Mr. Vest—To prohibit monopoly in the transportation of cattle to foreign countries; for the compulsory education of Indian children; in reference to
the export trade in cattle. (The latter bill was laid
on the table, with a notification from Mr. Vest that he
would call it up at the next or subsequent meeting
of the Senate.)

Kenate.)
Mr. Sawyer-Extending the privileges of the Air. Sawyer-Extending the privileges of the elivery of mails.
Mr. Mitchell-To reduce letter postage to 1 per ounce. Also, to amend the Constitution so have United States Senators elected by the

sople.

By Mr. Dolph—In relation to Chinese immigration.

By Mr. Hawley—To revive the grade of lieutenantmeral of the Army of the United States.

By Mr. Hansbrough—To prevent the sale of arms
Indians, and to confiscate arms now owned by

or tail Indians.

Mr. Akirich offered a resolution for the appointment of additional employes of the Senate.

Mr. Akirich also gave notice of a motion to amend the rule for admission to the floor of the Senate.

Laid

the table.

Mr. Plumb offered a resolution favoring the removal the body of Ulysses S. Grant to the Arlington attenal Cemetery. The resolution was laid on the ble—Mr. Plumb giving notice that he would call it at a convenient time.

on at a convenient time.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate went into executive session, at which the recess appointments were laid before it, and were appropriately referred, and then, at 2:30, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

IS THIS THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME? A NEW-ENGLAND REPRESENTATIVE REVEALS A STARTLING POSIBILITY.

Washington, Dec. 10 (Special).-It would be a thing without precedent for the first session of a Congress to end before the Christmas holidays, but it should be remembered that this is a Congress without a pre cedent in some important respects, and moreover that it is one capable of doing many unexpected and surprising things. There is at least one New-England Democratic Representative who will not be surprised if it adjourns sine die at any time. His idea of the me may be outlined as follows:

The Speaker will rise and ask: "Is Representative George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, president?" whereupon Representative George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, will rise in his place and respond in the affirmative.

The Speaker will then say: "The House will be in order. Representative George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, will now present to the House of Representatives such legislation as may be proper and necessary for the welfare of the country." Representative George Fred Williams, of Massa-

chusetts, will then present such legislation as may be proper and necessary for the welfare of the people of the United States, and the Speaker will say:

"Representative George Fred Williams having pre sented such legislation as is necessary and proper for the welfare of the country, the only motion now in order is to suspend the rules and pass the same."

The rules will be suspended and the legislation passed and the Speaker will then ask: "Has Representative George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, any further business to present to the House ?"

Representative George Fred Williams, of Massa chusetts, will respond in the negative, and the Speaker will then say: "The only motion now in order is that the House adjourn sine die." and accordingly the House

will stand adjourned without day. The New-England Democrat who is responsible for the "giving away" of this programme is a modest statesman, who does not desire to have his name appear in print, but it is no secret that he is a man who is popularly supposed thoroughly to know and highly to appreciate the colossal genius and supernatural wisdom of the young Dedham law-maker.

THE CLAIM OF NATHANIEL MCKAY. Washington, Dec. 10 (Special).—A claim against the Government which has provoked a great deal of discussion in Congress as well as in certain Democratic newspapers, where it has been roundly denounced on account of personal hostility to the claimants, is that of Nathaniel McKay and the executors of Donald McKay, who built several monitors for the Navy during the war. A bill for the relief of the claimants was passed at the first session of the hth Congress, and was vetoed by President Cleve and, who, as appears from his message to accompany the veto, was mistaken as to some of the facts in the case. The bill vetoed by him authorized the claimants to institute a suit in the Court of Claims. The last Congress passed a similar bill, which be came a law, and the case was referred to the Court of Claims for investigation and adjudication. The Attorney-General referred the case to the Secretary of the Navy for a thorough investigation, and a board of year ago. It is understood that, after many months of patient and thorough investigation, the board has submitted an exhaustive report, which is now in the custody of the Department of Justice. This report re

naval expert was appointed for that purpose about to the claim for the building of the Monito squando, and the naval experts-Naval Constructor Hickborn and Chief Engineer Webster—it is understood, report a balance of about \$150,000 found to be due to the claimants. Nathaniel McKay has devoted a large portion of his time during the last twenty-four years to obtain an adjudication and settlement of this claim.

THE MONEY USED IN FISH PROPAGATION Washington, Dec. 10.—Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries McDonald, in his annual statement to Conress of the expenditures for the propagation of fish or the last year, gives the amounts used for scientific purposes, which aggregated \$293,792.

THE RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS. Vashington, Dec. 10.—The Acting Secretary of War made a decision that the period of forty years' ser-

vice required by the law to entitle an Army officer to retirement on his own application, includes the period of his service as a cadet at the Military Academy.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION QUESTION. AN ORDER FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT -EXAMINATION MUST BE MADE AT THE BORDER.

Washington, Dec. 10 (Special).-The Treasury Department has taken a decided stand on the Chineso exclusion question and the position assumed to day by Acting Secretary Spaulding may lend to the amendment of the existing law by the present Congres Complications have been caused by the enactment of a law amendatory of the original law, and the enectment of another law, which, if operative, would repeal both the earlier acts. The first law was passed in 1882 and amended in 1884, while the last act was approved in 1888 and was virtually to repeal the others. Judge Field last May defined what the Treasury Department regards as the only authority for a Chinaman to enter the United States. He said that the only admissable evidence was the certificate prescribed by the Act of 1882, as amended by the Act of 1884, and he ignored entirely the Act of 1888. The Attorney-General is thought to regard this latte act as inoperative, since its provisions were made dependent upon the ratification of a tree with China, a diplomatic action not yet take Five Federal Judges have included the Act of 1888 in their decisions, and by virtue of its provisions have remanded prisoners to Canada instead China. The action taken was the result of an appeal provided for only in this last act. of the law is to the effect that where the Chinese are found here unlawfully they shall returned to the country whence they came," and these was Canada. The Treasury Department people think that

evidence is required to show the nnv of Congress it is to be found the appropriation bill providing the means for enforcin the Exclusion Acts, in which bill a certain amount is set aside for the payment of the salaries of officers to be employed to enforce the act "and to defray the expense of returning to China persons of that nationality found in this country unlawfully. There are mestions of construction regarding this exclusion law ming up continually and the Secretary to-day made decision in one of the most important of the many which have been presented to the Department. Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., raised the point whether the Chinese should be inspected at the first stations this side of the Canadian line where the railroads stop, or whether measures should be taken to prevent the actual crossing of the line. The matter of great interest to the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, and the representatives of these roads also wrote to the Department for some decision as to the liability of the roads in the transportation of Chinese seeking admission into the United States. that the Federal officials had suggested to the of these roads that their respective companies violating the Chinese Exclusion law when they conveyed to points in the United States persons of that who were not lawfully entitled to enter its Acting Secretary Spaulding in his letter to the Collector at Burlington says:

The act approved July 4, 1884, provides in Section 11 that "any person who shall knowingly bring into of cause to be brought into the United States by land, or who shall aid or abet the same, or aid or abet the I in the United States from any vessel of any Chines person not lawfully entitled to enter the United State shall be desmed cuilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, or conviction thereof, be fined in the sum not exceeding \$1.000, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year."
Under the provisions of this section, all persons concerning in the unlawful importation of Chinese by railroad or by other meens are clearly amenable to the penalties therein prescribed, and it is suggested that you so advise the proper officials of all railroad companies whose lines enter report to the District-Attorney for his official action any report to the District-Attorney for his omician eason any instance where Chinese persons are brought by rall into your district who are not furnished with the certificates required by Section 6 of the act, together with the names of the reliway efficials responsible for their transportation. In reply to the Collector's intimation that the essary inspection of persons and papers cannot made before arrival at the first port of entry

Mr. Spaulding says: The law is mandatory and prohibits the entrance into the United States of Chinese not legally entitled to the privilege. The inspection of trains for the purpose in-dicated must, therefore, be made at the border, and you should instruct your officers accompanying the tenins make inspection in such manner as not to interfere unnec

REPORT FROM NATIONAL BANKS DEMANDED. Washington, Dec. 10.—The Controller of the Currency has called for a report of the condition of National banks at the close of business Wednesday, December 2.

INJURED BY BURNING GAS.

AN EXPLOSION IN THE BIG WORKS OF THE MUTUAL GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

A loud report followed by the crash of glass and into the street, brought a rush of people from all directions to the gas house of the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company. These big works run from Avenue D to the East River and from Eleventh-st. to Thirteenthst. In the engine house of the works, a two-story brick building facing Eleventh-st., Frederick Skelton, an engineer; John Barkley, a machinist, and three other men were engaged in repairing one of the pumps through which the crude gas is forced. In order to facilitate the work it was necessary to remove the cylinder-head of the pump. Skelton and Barkley took the greater portion of the work, while at their side another man holding a lamp. It is probab that the fumes of the gas, not released by the removal of the cylinder-head, still lingered at the month of the cavity. As Barkley bent over the place there was a blinding flash of light, and five men found themselves lying in opposite corners of the room. Skelton and three of the muchinists staggered to their feet dazed and bewildered, but not hurt. Barkley, with his hands clasped before his eyes, lay on the floor piteously moaning. From the mouth of the pump darted a stream of fire which now reached the ceiling. Choked and stifled by the fumes of the gas, the men blindly seized their comrade and dragged him from the place. The firemen were already forcing their way into

the building, and Chief McCabe promptly sent out a second alarm. The Chief found himself confronted by an unusual danger. If he tried to smother the fire by water, he ran the risk of driving the flame back into the tank, which is connected with the pumps by force-pipe. All that could be done was to turn off the gas by means of a valve near the tank. The valve was difficult to get at, and worked badly, but when finally the supply was cut off, the fire was quickly under control, the total damage no "sceeding \$9,000. The skin had been burned off harkley's face and hands, in addition to which he had 'thhaled some of the gas-flame. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital where he lay late last night in a precarious condition.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS.

Free lectures to the people were delivered last evening in Grammar Schools Nos. 3, 15, 18, 23, 33, 51, 82 and 83, and in Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson-st. Among the speakers was Professor J. K. Rees.

The association of the Superintendents and Clerks of the New-York Postoffice will hold a seeting at 3 p. m. on Sunday, at the German Masonic Temple, Fifteenth-st., east

Third-ave.

Gipsy Smith is conducting a highly successful mission in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Sevent near Fourteenth-st. There are services every evening ex-The Cheisea Methodist Episcopal Church will celebrate

its fiftieth anniversary on Sunday. An attractive list of services has been provided. Professor John B. Moore will deliver an address on the

"Ethics of Mob Violence " before the Nineteenth Century Club in the Assembly Rooms of Madison Square Garden on Tuesday ovening. A discussion will follow the ad-dress, in which the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton and Prederic R. Coudert will participate.

The Goethe Society will half sta-second monthly reunion at the Hotel Brunswick on Monday evening. Professor W. F. Hewett will deliver an address on the "Life and

Times of Goethe." The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Rantist

Sunday-school Union, which is composed of the officers and teachers of about eighty Maptist Sunday-schools in New-York and its vicinity, was held last night in the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church. The first half hour of the meeting was spent in a service of seng, led by the Rev. Samuel Alman, paster of Emmanuel Church. The Rev. J. A. Francis, paster of Riverside Church, made an address upon "The Sunday-school Toacher, an Evangelist."
At the class of the address all present went to the basement of the church for the social meeting. S. H. Burr is fresident of the union.

An entertainment was given on Wednesday evening at thish Rite Hall by United Council No. 1,085, American

Legion of Honor. After the entertainment, which please everybody, was finished, the time was given to dancing Among those who helped to make the evening pass pleas-antly were David Reed, J. C. Shannon, Harry Eyre, J. J. Henry, Miss Lizzie Doyle, Walter Hampshire, J. V. Hogan, William Grinnel, Mas Anna Meta, Miss Joak Kine, Philip Gotthold, H. W. Hoyt, A. G. Parks, Miss May Colyer and S. G. Frost.

Useful and ornamental Christmas presents in Furniture selling at manufacturers' prices at Geo. U. Flint Co.'s 14th-st. and 6th-ave.

DFLICIOUS, NOURISHING I INVALIDS, CONVALESCENTS,
AND THE AGED.
FOR NURSING-MOTHERS.
INFANTS: AND - CHILDREN.

IMPERIAL GRANUM has stood the test of many

ears, and has not been displaced by any food yet intro

duced, while many competing kinds of prepared foods have

come and gone, and been missed by few or none. But

the future, because it is based on merit and proven success

in the past .- The Pharmaceutical Record, New York

Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New-York

WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

PROMINENT EDUCATORS INTERESTED IN IT-

ELECTING OFFICERS.

Buckingham Hotel the annual meeting of the mem

bers of the University Settlement and those interested

in the work. There were present Evert J. Wendell the Rev. Arthur Brooks, W. Thatcher, Dr. Thompson

G. W. Lorrain, L. F. Conant, Frank J. Goodenough

Frank L. Abbott, L. Cogg, J. P. Morgan, jr., Mrs

Henry Villard, Miss Villard, L. T. Verellier, H. A.

Harrison, J. B. Gilder, G. W. Torner, William M

Voucher, H. R. Gilbert, S. H. Ordway, B. Keith,

O. S. Isaacs, W. A. Hills, W. Paskins, F. J. Markin

Gilmer Thompson, J. J. Chapman, W. H. Peckham G, E. Hardy, Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Caldwell, James A

Alexander, A. C. Benham, P. J. Mosenhot, J. E. Hyde

5. Polletzur, O. G. Jennings, W. H. Parsons, jr., C. H

Sherrill, W. B. Holcombe, T. D. Bacon, J. G. Cres-

well, the Rev Theodore C. Williams, Jomes R. Sheffield

J. McG. Goodale, Osgood Smith, A. C. Judson, Philips. Mather, Eugene M. Fitzgerald, F. W. Chapin, Charles

C. Marshall, M. A. Kursheedt, Miss Bertha Johnson

Mrs. Brandeis, H. E. Deming, Alfred B. Mason, Seth

Low, R. W. Gilder, Edmont Murray, T. F. Turner,

S. H. Coln. Reginald Sayre, T. L. Weinberg, E. H.

look, Mrs. A. S. Richardson, Dr. George E. Needham

For members of the council the following were

nanimously elected: Henry Holt, Yale; James R.

heffield, Yale; Evert J. Wendell, jr., Harvard; John

B. Pine, Columbia; Alanson T. Enos, Princeton; Samuel H. Ordway, Brown; Frank L. Babbott, Amherst; F. J.

Goodenough, Amherst; R. R. Bowker, College of City of

Sew-York; P. J. Mosenthal, College of City of New

York; William S. Opdycke, University of City of New

York; Joseph B. Gilder, Naval Academy; and Mrs

members to assist them in their labors, and they will

have general charge of all the finances and work of

Seth Low related his observations of the workings

J. McG. Goodale briefly outlined the work that had

been carried on quietly for the last four years in this

city. The house is now at No. 147 Forsyth-st., and

the work is similar to that done at the Woman's Col-

lege seitlement in Rivington-st. Two men live in the

house and keep it open at all times; instruction is

given in cooking and sewing to classes of thirty or

these opportunities, and about twenty-five men and

Other addresses were made by the Rev. Theodor

C. Williams and John B. Pine, who said the member

ship of the guild was now nearly 200. R. W. Gilder said that a similar club was being formed in Phila

said that a similar club was being formed in Finiadelphia. After the meeting adjourned the council
elected these officers: Chairman, Heary Holt: president, Seth Low; secretary, Henry D. Sedgyick: freazurer, A. C. Bernheim; vice-presidents, Merrill E.
Gates, president of Amherst; Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins: Charles S. Fairchild, J. W.
Alexander, and Carl Schurz. It was said that President Ellot, of Harvard; President Dwight, of Yale;
President Franklin Carter, of Williams; President
Adams, of Cornell, and other prominent educators
wished to be identified with the work.

ODDS AND ENDS OF POLITICS,

DENOUNCIEG O'DAIR, THE TRAITOR.

A largely attended meeting of the James G. Blaine Republican Club of the XXIId Assembly District was

held last might at the "Old House at Home." Eighty fourth-st, and the East River. R. M. Hillis presided

and James F. Davis was secretary. Forty new mem-bers of the club were elected. The meeting devoted

most of its attention to the treachery of William J.

O'Datr, who was elected from this district last Novem-

ber, and recently deserted his constituency and wen

over to the Democrats. It was shown that at a mass-

speech said that, nithough he was a fellow-townsman

of Roswell P. Flower, he declined to vote for him be-

stanch Republican. Mr. O'Dair further described how

Mr. Flower used to address him as "Billy," but he

resisted even that alluring familiarity. Mr. O'Dair

then described the Democrats as thieves, "thugs" and

robbers. The meeting last night unanimously passed

Resolved, That we, the members of the James G. Blain

Resolved, that we define the relation of the XXIId Assembly District, denounce the traitor.

William J. O'Dair, who, by the hard work of Republicans of

this district, was elected to the Assembly, and who is an honorary member of this organization.

Resolved. That we take action at once and withdraw his

ame from our roll. Resolved, That should be again be a candidate for as

elective office, we, the members of the above cinb, pledge purselves to do all that lies in our power to defeat him.

and request all good honest citizens irrespective of party

THE ELECTION CASES TO BE ARGUED TO-DAY.

Albany, Dec. 10 .- In the Court of Appeals to-mor

ow, the five appeals from the orders of Judge Edward

in the four disputed election districts, regarding the

State Board of Canvassers; and the four appeals from the orders of Judges Kennedy and O'Brien, in relation

to the Onondaga County Board of Canvassers counting

the transposed ballots for Peck for Senator and Munro

for Assemblyman, are the only cases set down fo

OPPOSING A THIRD PARTY FOR FARMERS

claring that a third party was not the best means securing legislative relief for the farmers.

AFTER THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Convention for Baltimore or Washington. A special committee headed by William Daniel, who was the

candidate for Vice-President on the St. John ticket, will go to Chicago and lay the claims of the Mary-

landers before the National Committee at the meeting on next Thursday.

RACING DATES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

The Board of Control of the Monmouth Park Associa

the Board of Control of the Moomouth Park Associa-tion, Coney Island Jockey Club, Brooklyn Jockey Club and New-York Jockey Club has issued the following an-asuncement of lacing dates for 1892: Menday, May 16, to Saturday, May 28-Brooklyn

Monday, May 30, to Friday, June 17-New-York Jocke,

Saturday, June 18, to Saturday, July 2-Coney Island

Monday, July 4, to Thursday, August 25-Monmouth

Park Association. Saturday, August 27, to Saturday, September 10-Coney

Monday, September 12, to Friday, September 30-Brook

Saturday, October 1, to Saturday, October 15-New York Jockey Club.

STORY-TELLERS AT THE AMDINE CLUB.

attracts many of the eleverest men in New-York to the rooms, at No. 20 Lafayette Place. Last evening was no ex-ception to the rule. Famous writers, scholars, lawyers

spaper men, actors and artists listened to brillian

ley Warner, T. A. Janvier, Hamilton Gibson and Will Carleton. Laughter was almost continuous. Frank R. Stockten presided, and seld pleasant and characteristic things about each apeaker as he introduced him.

Story-Tellers' Nights" at the Aldine Club annually

Club.

Island Jockey Club.

lyn Jdekey Club.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to

tate with us in this work.

the Republican County Committee.

the following:

cause Flower was a Democrat and he, O'Dair, was

eting held in a pavilion in front of the "Old House

forty; more than 300 are now availing themselves

women are giving their services as teachers.

of the parent guild, the first one of the university

ettlements ever established.

Villard. This council will elect two more

William Sage, Gustave Legras and Henry Holt.

J. W. Alexander called to order last night at the

sold by DRUGGISTS.

THE GROWTH OF TAMPA. ENERGY HAS TURNED A STRAGGLING VIL-LAGE INTO A PROSPEROUS CITY.

WHAT IT OWES TO HENRY B. PLANT-CIGAR-MAKING-A MOORISH HOTEL-THE

COLORED PEOPLE.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 15,-Over on the west coast o Florida in Hillsborough County, or less than 200 miles north of the southern end of the State, is an old, old town, which, in the territorial days of Florida, when the Government first established a military reservation here, was a small settlement that gree into a village and was called Tampa. Owing to its extreme isolation, its growth was slow, and in 1884 there were not more than one or two shops, and a population of a little less than 700. A year later the athern terminus of the Plant system of railros was established at Tampa, and since then the growth of the place has been phenomenal. As Postmaster Cooper, one of Tampa's wideawake citizens and a news paper editor, remarked to me to-day: "Henry B. Plan may be said to have been the founder of Tamps, and people of enterprise, industry and capital from every tate in the Union, and Cuba, have flocked here an built upon the foundation until to-day Tampa rivals the best cities in the State. The South Florida Railroad is one of the best equipped railways in the South extending from Port Tampa to Sanford, a distance of

The South Florida road runs through the fertile and most prosperous part of the State and has done more than any other agency to develop South Florids. And while it is true that the railros to Tampa her first onward impetus, and has done and is yet doing much toward the development of the place, yet there are other agencies which have done to help along the great work. The most prom nent of these is the cigar-making industry, which first established here three years ago. It is second o none as an important factor in Tampa's substantia prosperity and commercial success. Tampa has also profited by the immense deposits of phosphate which s shipped from here, not only by rail all over th country, but by water direct to Europe. large grinding mill here, and a meeting of repre interests was held yesterday sentatives of phosphate and a movement started to put up the necessary tanks and machinery for making the acids and other material for the manufacture of superphosphate. factories of this sort are put up it will no longer be necessary to send the phosphate to Europe to

I went over to the palatial Tampa Bay Hotel, an enterprise of Mr. Plant, and the completion and furnishing of which, preparatory to its opening in two or three weeks, Mr. Plant has been personally supervising. I found him and a portion of his family at breakfast in his private car, in which he was to start North in the afternoon for a brief stay before coming down here fo the winter. Mr. Plant is always approachable, genial in his manner, rootly to talk about people and their prosperity, but not of himself or his. prosperity, but not of numbers of his massive accuse him of egotism. He said nothing of his massive total until I drew him out. I said: "Mr. Plent, I learn that no one knows better than you of the be ginning and the progress of Tampa and its probable future. In fact; they say that you are the father of ; tell me about it, please," "Well," said the genial railroad president, "when I

first drove across the country from Sanford, for we are nearly west of that point, and there was no other way of getting here by land, I found Tampa slumbering as it been for years. This was eight years ago. seemed to me that all South Florida needed for a successful future was a little spirit and energy, which could be fostered by transportation facilities. were one or two small shops and a population of 700 in Tampa. I made a careful survey of the situation, calculated upon its prospects and concluded to take advantage of the opportunity, and we who nade early investments have proved the faith in our Tampa was really unknown to the rcial world until the South Florida Rai to the town a new life and breathed into it all the elements of push, progress and success. Tampa at once began to spread itself, and ever since has been fairly bounding along the road to greatness. It has now a population of about 10,000, and is rapidly in-Hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in business, and instead of a few scattered and unpainted storehouses, there are now many magnificent brick blocks, bandsome private residences, cosey cottages, large warehouses, mammoth wholesale establishments, busy workshops, comfortable hotels, two newspapers, a phosphate mill, eigar factories, first-class banking facilities, telegraph and telephone ommunications, two electric light establishments, ice actories, a complete system of waterworks, eight lines of steamships and steamboats giving communication to Key West and Havana, Mobile, places on the Manatee

Mr. Plant's hotel, upon which he has spent about \$2,000,000 on the building and grounds and \$500,000 for the furnishing, and which is nearly ready for the opening, is in the centre of a sixteen-acre plot of ground north of the city bridge. The architecture i Moorish, patterned after the palaces in Spain, and minarets and domes tower above the great five-story building, each one of which is surmounted with a crecent, which is lighted by electricity at night. The main building is 511 feet in length, and varies in width from 50 to 150 feet. A wide hall, on either side of which are bedrooms, single and in suites, runs the entire length of the building to the dining-room at the southern end. The exterior walls are of darkened brick, with buff and red brick arches and stone dress ings. The cornices are of stone and iron; the piazza columns are of steel, supported on pieces of cut stone. The main entrances are through three pairs of double loors, flanked by sixteen polished granite columns, supporting Moorish arches, over which balconies open from the gallery around the rotunda to the second floor. The principal staircase is of stone, and the horseshoe arch and the crescent and the star meet the eye at every turn-the electric lights in the dining hall, the music hall, the drawing-room, the reception-room, the reading-room and the office being arranged after these patterns. The drawing-room is a casket of beautiful and antique things, embracing fine contrasts. There are a sofa and two chairs which were once the property of Marie Antoinette; a set of four superb gilt chairs which once belonged to Louis Philippee; two antique Spanish cabinets, and between ten high, wide windows appear Spanish, French and Japanese cabinets, both old and quaint. Old carved Dutch chairs, rare onyx chairs and queer seats of other kinds are scattered along the hall. Among the large collection of oil paintings, water colors and engravings are old pictures of Spanish castles

and fortresses and portraits. These appeals will be argued in this A large rustic gate for carriages and two for pedes order: The two appeals in the Sherwood case, the appeal in the Dutchess County case, the appeal in the trians lead into the grounds on the northern side. Onondaga case in regard to the State Board of Can-These gates are made of cabbage palmetto trunks, th mid-ribs being of the leaves worked into a quaint and vassers who appeal in the XVIth Senate District care, rustic design. On either side of the great gate stand and then the two appeals in the matter of the Onondaga giant cabbage-palmettos, thirty and forty feet high, County Board of Canvassers, to be followed by arguments on the two appeals with reference to the A semblyman in the 1st Onondaga District. set in groups of five and seven, the Moorish numbers A number of large live-oaks, one a tree of great breadth and beauty, remain on the grounds. Near the centre Baltimore, Dec. 10 (Special).-The Maryland State ing two embrasures. In it are mounted two old canrange at its annual meeting adopted a resolution denon that were spiked on the reservation of Tampa furing the Civil War. The grounds front on the Hillsborough River and overlook the city, Fort Brooke and Tampa Bay, and are filled with fruit-trees, roses Baltimore, Dec. 10 (Special).—The Maryland Probi-bitionists will make a big effort to secure the National

The streets of Tampa are not what they will be, but great improvement has been going on in the last year; and when all the thoroughfares are paved macadamized or otherwise hardened they will be at tractive drives. The roads on the west side of th river are naturally hard and smooth, giving tine drives n various directions. The water supply is obtained from one of the largest springs of water in the State and is abundant for all purposes, and ample factories provide ice from distilled water. Until the session of Congress of 1889, Tampa was in the Key West cus toms district, and the custom-house business was looked after by a deputy appointed by the Collector of Cus toms at Key West. But when Congress passed a bill naking Tampa a regular port of entry, a Collector and full corps of assistants were appointed. To give an den of the growth of Tampa, it is only necessary to compare the customs returns for 1885, when, under a deputy collector, the receipts were only \$75, with the report of last year, which showed receipts considerably For a long time builders had suffered great incon

venience and delay because there was no brickmaking works. It was not believed that good brick could be made in Tampa, and all orders for this necessary building material had to be sent away from home. Bu in 1888 one of the enterprising citizens, who had found a hed of good clay just north of the city, began to manufacture bricks. The result is that builders are now furnished with horse-made bricks almost as fast as they need them. It was stated to me that as much as \$300,000 had been expended in the erection of brick buildings during the last year. One of the new publie buildings is the City Hall and Court House. It is 50 by 100 feet on The sides and is two and a half

stories high. Tampa's population may certainly be called cosmo politan, comprising people from every quarter of the



harding cases, no matter of how long standing, yield to its mild, soothing, cleaning an properties. "Cold in the Head properties. "Cold in the H but a few applications. Cata

You can count on something else, too

\$500 in cash.
You can count on it, but it's more than doubtful whether you carn it.
The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy, in good faith, offer that amount for an incurable case of Catarrh. Don't think that you have one, though. They'll pay you, if they can't cure you. That's certain. can't cure you. That's certain.

But they can cure you. That's just about
as certain, too. Can you ask more!

FRANKFIELD & JEWELLERS, 52 West 14th St.

a Holiday Present for a gentleman or lady than some unique design in SOLID GOLD JEWELRY. Attention is called to our stock of pendants, brooches, earrings.

Nothing is more appropriate as

rings, fobs and lockets. They are all high grade finish. OPEN EVENINGS DURING DECEMBER.

globe; but three classes preponderate so largely as to warrant distinction—the American, the Caban white people, and the African or colored people. There is no difference worthy of note between the first mentioned in Tampa and those of other sections of the United States. They have all the push and enterprise characteristic of the American people, and are the peers of any in social life.

There are between three and four thousand Caban in Tampa, and some Spaniands, too, but there is an intense prejudice on the part of the spaniards against the Cubans, and as the latter feel the same dislike for the Spaniards, conflicts between the two sometimes occur, and if it were not for the good police administration might prove serious in some instance. The Cubans are many of them property-holders and an identified closely with the city's growth. They are reported as moral, temperate, energetic and quite desirable citizens; and are, almost without exception, engaged in cigarmaking and kindred industries. They are also an annusement-loving people, have serral are also an annusement-loving people, have serral cities and societies, an opera-house, a band and an arespaper. The Cuban settlement is in the Fourth Ward, called Ybor City, after Martinez Ybor, the places cigar manufacturer in Tampa. Only four yeas an interest Position within itself, and to add to its interest Position within itself, and to add to its interest Position within itself, and to add to its interest Position within itself, and to add to its interest Position within itself, and to add to its interest Position was as a proper people of the accommodation of the se who live far from the general postolice.

Twelve cigar factories are located in Ybor City, and cannot be proper to the proper people of the proper could be a proper people of the proper could be a proper people of the people of the proper people of the pr

he has also in the settlement of the concern people, and the accommodation of the set who live far from the general postoffice.

Twelve cigar factories are located in Ybor City, and there nearly all of the cigarmakers live, the largest of the factories being Ybor & Co.'s, R. Monne & Bro., and E. Pons & Co.

These live factories manufactured 33,950,575 cigars last year, the output of the Ybors alone being 15,030,700. The total number manufactured in the thirty factories in Key West was 77,251,374. More than \$30,000 is paid out to the 1,500 or 2,000 cigarmakers in Ybor City every Saturday night, one-fourth of which is paid out at Ybor's factory; and about \$150,000 has been expended here in the past six years upon improvement, this cigarmaking ladustry has contributed materially to the development and growth of Tampa during the last five years, and fir promises much greater benefit in the future. It was in Octobes, 1885, that Marihas Ybor & Co., who began manufacturing in Havana is 1854, and afterward put up a large factory in Key 1854, and a fir tward put up a large factory in Key in the future. It was in some curing the future of the party of the future of the futu West, came to Tampa to investigate the resources as advantages offered for cigarmaking. They soon afterward purchased forty acres of land in the Fourth Ward, cleared it of the pines, wild oats and gophers, and built a factory, a large boarding-house or hotel, and several small ootinges for the workmen whom they brought from Key West and Havana. The venture proved a success from the start and improvements were added. The original factory, a wooden structure, is now the opera house and a large brick factory has sacceeded the first one, where the daily output of the 430 cigarmakers employed is 40,000 to 50,000 cigars. Then came Sanchez & Haya, Emilio Pons and others, and all declare that they are doing an excellent business. It will be recalled that when the McKinley foll was under consideration the Tampa and Key West manufacturers strongly opposed it upon the presumption that it would destroy their business. They reckoned without their host, as they freely admit to-day. Anticipating the passage of the bill, they bought largely of Hayana leaf and made it up into cigars. The result was an overstocking of the market with manufactured was an overstocking of the factories for several goods and a singulation in their factories for several months. But the accumulated stock is now above worked off and cigar-making is again brik. These worked off and cigar-making is nagain brik. These manufacturers have since learned that the McKinley bill required condition of the climate of Tampa for a cigars is said to be fully equal to that of Key West Havana," said one of the manufacturers who has I factories in both places. "This has been proven an actual and thorough test. Another advantace on from the superior transportation facilities of the Sor Florida Railroad, which gets freight quiely to Ne York."

from the superior transportation facilities of the Soan Florida Railroad, which gets freight quiely to New York."

The colored people of Tampa are declared to be in a better general condition than they are in any other parts of the South. They are also represented to be generous, quiet and inoffensive class of citizens. They are also far more industrious than those in some other sections of the South, working almost every day, and the 2,000 megro population have a settlement of their own, midway between Tampa proper and Yhor Citi, which would be a credit to any community. Many of the houses, like the streets, run in irregular lines, but the homes and the shops have a tidy and orderiv appearance as though not neglected, and at night everything about them is quiet and penceful, only the songs and the moderate conversations and the musical laughter being heard. Very few of these people live in rented apartments, but nearly all own their little cottage homes. They have many excellent churches, schools taught by colored teaches, and nearly every home has a small library. Then, too, or with very few exceptions, the colored people command the respect of the whites.

Port Tampa, which is the port from which the Plant Steamship Line saits for Havana and other places, is about ten miles below here. One of its attractions is "The Inn," a great hotel built in colonial style, beside the South Florida Railroad, over the water and about 2,000 feet from the shore. It is both a summer and winter resort for tourists and Floridians. Another attraction is the fishing, either for bass from the wharf or beats, or for the tarpon, or "Silver King." at Pine Island. The third attraction is Plenie Island, the name itself telling its purpose.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

RAINY CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The weather continues generally fair in all districts, but the cloudiress has increased in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with local showers the coast. It is warmer east of the Misussippi and Texas. It is colder from the Missouri Valler western over the Rocky Mountain region, the temperatu over the Rocky Mountain region, the banjeratus fallen from 10 to 20 degrees in Colorade and Northern Minnesota. The indications are that cloudiness will increase in the Southern States, the Central Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, with showers by Saturday morning Fair weather will probably continue in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States until Saturday morning with southwest-ly winds, followed by threatening weather as showers on Saturday.

FORECAST MORE IN DETAIL.

For New-England, fair; westerly winds; slightly colded except in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvanis, New-York and Delaware, fair; southwesterly winds; stationard

For Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina,

For South Carolina, occasional showers.
For Georgia, showers on the coast; showers Saturday.
For Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Easter

ern Texas, light showers.

For Tennessee, fair, followed by showers in the westers

portion by Saturday night.

For Arkansas, showers during the afternoon and evens

Arkansas, showers during the area older by Saturday.

Kentucky, fair; slightly colder; fair.

Western New-York, slightly colder; fair.

Western Pennsylvania, West-Virghtla and Ohia. For Upper Michigan, fair; colder in the western park For Lower Michigan, fair; colder in the northeast. For Indiana, fair; colder, with showers, Saturday.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Moffles: Morning. Night.

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure, as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature, as observed at Perry's Pharmacy. Tril une Office, Dec. 11, 1 a. m.-Fine weather prevailed Tril une Office, Dec. 11, 1 a. m.—Fine weather prevaind yesterday, the skies remaining absolutely clear, the winds being light southweaterly breezes, and the humidity keeping about normal: 30 at 8 a. m., and 71 at 8 p. m. The temperature ranged between 39 and 53 decrees, the average (444) being 9 higher than on the porresponding last year and 28 higher than on Wednesday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be alightly warmer, generally fair weather.

The Game of Innocence Abrend.

EXCITING! JOLLY! Suised FOR ALL AGE